TWC.COM STYLE GUIDE

Case Treatment for Text Feb. 2, 2016

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PAGE HEADERS

- Use **title case**.
- Omit punctuation at the end.
- Use lowercase for articles the, a and an.
- Capitalize prepositions of four or more letters (see appendix for examples).



Figure 1 - Page Header example

MODULE HEADERS

- Use title case.
- Omit punctuation at the end.
- Module headers introduce an entire section.





Figure 2 - Module Header example

HEADLINES

- Use sentence case.
- Omit punctuation at the end. Question marks are the exception and should be included where appropriate.
- Capitalize the first word and all other words normally capitalized, such as proper nouns and branded TWC terms.
- Headlines sit above a block of explanatory text.

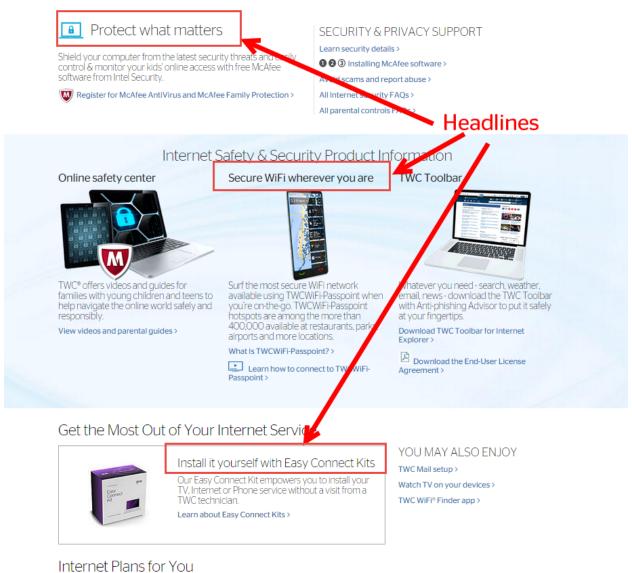


Figure 3 - Headline examples



SUBHEADS AND BODY COPY

- Use sentence case.
- Capitalize and punctuate the text as if it were a sentence.
- Capitalize the first word and all other words normally capitalized, such as proper nouns and branded TWC terms.

DISCLAIMER TEXT

• Use **sentence case** and proper punctuation.

BRANDED TERMS

- Branded product category and service names should always appear in **title case**.
- Consult TWC Brand Marketing "Naming Advisory" for other guidelines regarding product brand names, such as "Enhanced DVR" or "TWC Mail", unique situations such as "Set-Top Box" and "website", and registration marks, such as "TWC WiFi®".

PAGE LINKS

- Use **sentence case**. Use action verb as often as possible.
- Never use "Click here".
- Capitalize the first word and all other words normally capitalized, such as proper nouns and branded TWC terms
- Also known as text links with carats.





Figure 4 - Page links examples



CTA BUTTONS

- Use **title case**. Use action verb as often as possible.
- Never use "Click here".
- Omit punctuation at the end. Question marks are the exception and should be included where appropriate.
- Use lowercase for articles the, a and an.
- Capitalize prepositions of four or more letters (see appendix for examples).

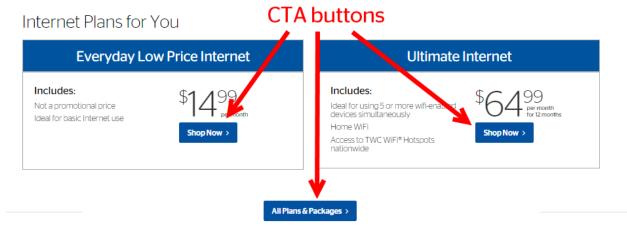


Figure 5 - CTA button examples



NAVIGATION AND HEADER/FOOTER LINKS

- Use title case.
- Omit punctuation at the end.
- Exception: Primary navigation is ALL CAPS.

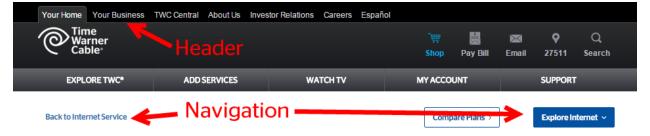


Figure 6 - Header and navigation example

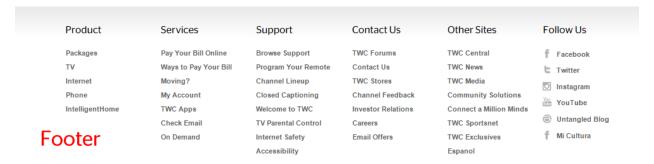


Figure 7 - Footer example



PRICE POINTS

- Use sentence case.
- Spell out month, monthly, year, yearly, week, weekly, etc.
- Example: \$89.99 per month for 12 months





NUMBERS

- Spell out numbers less than 10, unless if the number represents an age or is used on a common phrase with mixed numbers, such as the final example below.
- Reword sentences that begin with numbers to avoid having to spell them out.
- Hyphenate twenty-one through ninety-nine.
- Ordinal numbers less than 10 should be spelled out (first, second, third, etc.), unless used in a date.

Examples:

- eight channels
- 17 channels
- 21 award nominations (if this begins a sentence, then use: Twenty-one award nominations ...)
- First (not 1st), April 20th (not twentieth), August 2nd
- 24 hours a day, 7 days a week

Exception

If space is tight or you need to emphasize a figure or a fact, use numerals for cardinal and ordinal numbers, particularly in headlines, email subject lines and HTML page titles.

U.S. PHONE NUMBERS

The correct format for U.S. phone numbers is 1-XXX-XXXX. Include the "1" before the area code because omitting it when calling from a cell phone can result in a wrong number. Also, add the numbers after vanity phone numbers for mobile phone purposes. The correct format for phone numbers that require extensions is 1-XXX-XXX-XXXX ext. XX.

Examples:

- Call 1-800-TWCABLE (1-800-892-2253).
- In Manhattan, call 1-212-358-0900 ext. 29.

Separate phone numbers by using a hyphen, not an en dash.

DATES AND TIMES

In general, days of the week and months are not abbreviated. Include the ordinal ending to a numeric format element. Avoid the unnecessary "on" before dates when possible.

Examples:

- November 9th, 2014
- "Mad Men" airs March 22nd.



HBO's "Game of Thrones" premieres April 1st.

For date and time ranges, use a hyphen if the time is on the same side as AM/PM or the dates are in the same month. Use "to" if times are on opposite sides of AM/PM or dates are in different months.

Examples:

- April 21st-25th
- 7:30-9:00 PM ET
- 7-9 PM ET
- January 29th to February 7th
- 8 AM to 9 PM

Exception: See Stores hours below. These are adjusted due to lack of space.

AM/PM

Always use uppercase AM and PM with a space following a clock time. The time should be followed by the appropriate time zone abbreviations without periods. Do not separate using commas. Use conventional form for time, except noon and midnight. Don't use "12" with noon or midnight.

Examples:

- Chat hours of operation: Monday to Friday, 8:30 AM to 6:00 PM ET
- Write "noon" and "midnight". Do NOT use 12 o'clock, 12 PM, 12 AM, 12 noon

PAYMENT CENTER HOURS

Follow above rules with some exceptions for spacing and word wrapping reasons. Remove space between hour and AM/PM. Use three-letter day of week abbreviations with no periods. Use spaces on both sides of hyphen in time but not days of week. Use hyphens and not ampersand for two days. Use a comma in a string of days that is not consecutive. Use a comma and two time windows to indicate when the store is open for instances of lunch breaks; avoid "closed" language. Avoid :00 even in a range that includes :30. Use semi-colons between days.

Examples:

- Mon-Sat 10AM 9:30PM; Sun 11AM 6PM
- Mon-Fri 9AM 9PM; Sat-Sun 9:30AM 5PM
- Mon-Wed, Fri 8:30AM-5PM; Thu 8:30AM-7PM; Sat 10AM-2PM
- Mon-Thu 8:30AM-noon, 1PM-5:30PM; Fri 8AM-noon, 1PM-6PM; Sat 9AM-3PM



APPENDIX

Brand marketing

Consult TWC Brand Marketing "Naming Advisory" for other guidelines regarding product brand names, such as "Enhanced DVR" or "TWC Mail", unique situations such as "Set-Top Box" and "website", and registration marks, such as "TWC WiFi®".

AP Style

Consult AP Style Book for other rules.

Conjunctions, articles, prepositions and short words

Rules about conjunctions, articles, prepositions and short words in titles:

- Use Title Case in headlines, labels and CTAs
- Exceptions: Conjunctions (and, but, or), articles (a, an, the), prepositions (for, of)
- Capitalize the Principal Words
 - The first and last words of a title
 - All verbs, nouns, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs and some conjunctions
 - Every word that is more than three letters long.
 - Examples:
 - Creating the Perfect Centerpiece for Your Party
 - Increase Curb Appeal With New Shutters
- Don't capitalize articles, prepositions, or conjunctions that have fewer than four letters. The short list:

а	an	and	at	but	by	for	in
nor	of	on	or	the	to	up	yet

- Prepositions
 - In AP title case, prepositions with four or more letters should be capitalized.
 - Examples:
 - The Dangers of Hiking Without Proper Shoes
 - Working Your Way Around Office Politics
 - Questions About the Importance of Renter's Insurance
 - What's Lurking Beneath Your Home?
- Verb "Is" and variations of "To Be"
 - "To Be" and it's conjugated brethren "is," "are," "was," and "be," are all short words, but they
 are verbs and should still be capitalized in a title.